Subject: Date:

text analysis. (1) lec (14)

* main challenges
  (1) High-dimensionality .. as every distinct term is a dimension, when analyzing a document every possible word represent a dimension

  (2) Data is unstructured. (3) think about problem the right way

* Text Analysis Problem Solving Tasks (steps)

  (1) parsing .. "impose structure on unstructured or semi structured text

  (2) Search/Retrieval
  Find documents ... with certain topic أو كلمة على بتدور
  → which documents have this word?
  → which ,,, are about this topic or entity?

  (3) Text mining .. استخراج معلومات من documents لكل بتعرف
  A → understand the document
  B → classification or clustering
  label لو معاك → label يعني
  "تصنيف متشابهين"

* Tasks are not ordered list
غير ملزم تكون بترتيب معين

على حسب المنتجات

* Usually you start with parsing then do either search or text mining

تطبيق على الموقع ..

لو شركات كبيرة عايزة تعرف رأي الناس عن منتجاتها

ولو الناس عاوزة تشتري لابتوب وازاي

Steps " وده بيشمل كل مرحلة والتقنية technique اللي بتعمل "

(1) Monitor social network review sites mention of our products.

هنا بدأ نشوف رأي الناس في المواقع ونزل الداتا دي ونعمل parse the data feeds to get actual content

(2) Find and filter the raw text to productnare (use Regular Expression)

(2) Collect the review :-

① Extract the relevant raw text.

② Convert the raw text into suitable document representation

③ Index our review corpus.

(3) Sort the review by product

↳ classification

وده معناه انك هتجمع الآراء الخاصة بكل منتج لوحده.

(4) Are they good reviews or bad?

↳ classification

(5) Marketing calls up and reads selected reviews

↳ Search / information Retrieval

→ parsing the heads.

(1) impose structure on semi-structured data

(2) we need to know where to look for what we're looking for :D

→ regular Expression . finding words strings or particular patterns in text

→ match is Boolean response

يعني إنت مثلاً حاطط فالوورد بتاع عطة بتدور على فوق الاسم ده

ده بيقولك إما الكلمة دي فيه حاجة شبة جاي وإلا لاء

⇐ معنى رموز لما تتكتب جاد regular

b[Pp]hone {1} دي معناها أو ه bPhone or bphone

bEbo*K {0+} دي معناها ستلاقي حرف bEbook /bEbK/ ...

^I love {^} دي معناها الجملة دي (ي) تبدأ

AC me$ {$} دي معناها آخر الجملة

2) Collect the reviews

I Love LOVE my bPhone!

Bag of Words: Its Common representation and Vector with one dimension for every unique item.

term Frequency (tf)

tf :- number times a term occurs

bPhone	1
Love	2
slow	0

طيب كل كلمة انت تحطلها أو بديلها أولوية تزود الـ Dimensionality وده ممكن يكون problem

نقوم بعملية تقليل ليه وهي ان نشيل الكلام اللي مش مهم أو لو كلمة كان ليها معنى اتذكر قبل كده منحسبهاش

مثلاً

1) Stemming 2) term space

phone = phones

no stop words: the, a

often no pronouns

Collecting reviews

ممكن عاجات جلا document جلن نادك تعرف شكل أسرع وأكثر مرونة
باكوضوح اللي يتعمل عليك و الا لا ... ز ك

(1) Features:
Anything about the document that is used for search or analysis
(2) Title (3) tags or keywords (4) Date info.
(5) Source info (6) Named entities

3) Sort the reviews by product "Text Classification"
Features اللي اتعمل

Judicious choice of features
1) product mentioned in title
2) Tweet, or review
3) Term frequency
4) Canonicalize abbreviations
"5x" = "iPhone 5x"

(4) Are they good reviews or bad?
(1) Is classification using Naive Bayes
الحل من algorithm الـ train نعمل الأول بين بيض محتاجين
(2) Tagged training data
Get data for problem زي كل text classification
(1) Hand-tagging
(2) clues from review sites
(3) cluster documents, then label the cluster

(5) Marketing team - - -

(1) determine if the results you receive are indeed the ones you want or not
(2) is this document what i wanted?
(3) used to rank search result

Precision:- what % of document relevant?

Recall .. of all relevant documents, what % were returned to me?

x Computing relevance (TF)
- each term in a document a weight for that term.
- weight of a term t in document d is a function of the number of times t appears in d

d in t

$tf(t,d) = Count(t,d)$

Inverse Document Frequency (IDF)

measure term uniqueness in corpus

indicates the importance of the term for search classification

Subject: _____ Date: _____

NLP (Natural language processing)

(1) Unstructured text mining to extract features
its goal → vectorize the docs

(2) after vectorization apply Machine learning
① clustring ② Classification

Decision Tree

Naive Bayes

(3) Scoring :- Categorize incoming docs